

INDIVIDUALIZED THERAPEUTIC EDUCATION

These words describe the core of the DEVEREUX PLAN for treating children who have learning or emotional disorders.

These words are also the title of a new brochure that explains, in pictures and copy, the details of the DEVEREUX PLAN.

The brochure is written for the parents of a child for whom you might be recommending residential treatment. It describes, in non-technical terms, Devereux' multi-disciplinary approach to the translation of medical, psychiatric, psychological, sociological, and educational findings into a 24-hour, individualized program of rehabilitative life experiences.

We welcome a referring physician's visit to the Devereux Schools in California for first-hand observation of our treatment programs. While no brochure could replace such direct knowledge, we believe that the description of our services and enrollment procedures will be helpful to you in working with parents of a child for whom you are seeking residential treatment.

Your request for copies of the brochures to be placed in your files and to be shared with interested parents or colleagues should be addressed to Mr. Keith A. Seaton, Registrar's Office, Devereux Schools, P. O. Box 1079, Santa Barbara, California. Telephone WOodland 7-2341.

THE DEVEREUX FOUNDATION

A nonprofit organization
Founded 1912
Devon, Pennsylvania
Santa Barbara, California
Victoria, Texas

SCHOOLS COMMUNITIES CAMPS TRAINING RESEARCH

HELENA T. DEVEREUX
Founder and Consultant

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Director

Will Electronic Computers Restore GP to Preeminence?

The increased use of electronic computers in the practice of medicine might possibly return the general practitioner to his former preeminence, according to an editorial in the July 22 *Journal of American Medical Association*.

Discussing the role of the computer in medicine, the *Journal* said:

"It may be expected that computers will enter into almost all the intellectual activities of medicine except those which require imagination or those which by their nature require the personal relationship of doctor to patient."

Computers might be used to evaluate information on the patient's history collected by the physician, the editorial said. The machine also could deduce the diagnosis from the presence or absence of a list of symptoms; decide which laboratory tests should be performed, and calculate the best choice of treatment based on a collection of accurate statistical information, it said.

In performing these tasks, the editorial continued, the computer has the advantage of recalling accurately each time the correct statistics upon which to base its conclusion and its conclusion will not be biased by irrelevant factors.

Regarding the effect of these developments on the practice of medicine, the editorial said:

"Is it possible that the training of large numbers of expert diagnosticians may be unnecessary in the future and that the general practitioner, trained to collect information accurately from his patient and to administer certain forms of treatment expertly, may, with the help of a computer (as accessible as his telephone), handle the bulk of medical practice once again?"

"The medical student of the future may not be burdened with learning the great mass of statistical information concerning the likelihood of finding a particular symptom in a particular disease, as he now is in his years of clinical training. Instead, emphasis may be placed upon accurate data collection, effective management of the patient's psychological and emotional needs and administration of particular forms of treatment."

CORRELATION OF INSULIN REQUIREMENTS WITH THE CONCENTRATION OF INSULIN-BINDING ANTIBODY IN TWO CASES OF INSULIN RESISTANCE—J. H. Morse. *J. Clin. Endocr.*—Vol. 21:533 (May) 1961.

A correlation between the concentration of insulin-binding antibody and the degree of insulin resistance was demonstrated in two patients with insulin-resistant diabetes. Both patients had high antibody titers during the acute phase of insulin resistance. The titers decreased concomitantly with a decrease in the insulin requirement. These findings suggest that in some cases insulin-binding antibodies may account for insulin resistance.